CHAPTER-2
MAKING OF PAKISTAN

Q.1 Write a note on the scope of Cripps Mission.

Ans: Cripps Mission 1942:

The British Government sent a Mission to the Sub-continent in 1942 headed by Sir Stafford Cripps.

Scope of the Mission:

It tried to unite all the political parties on some points but it failed in its attempt. Cripps did not declare any party responsible for the failure of the Mission, Rather he accepted himself the failure. The Muslims had made demand for Pakistan through Pakistan Resolution. The leaders of the Congress were launching movements against the Government because anticipating the defeat of the British in World War II (1939-1945), it had decided that Japanese would now decide the future of the Sub-continent.

Q.2 Write a note on the Reaction of the Political parties on Cripps Mission.

Ans: Muslim League:

Muslim League expressed its satisfaction with reference to the protection of the rights of the minorities. After long deliberations, Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ and All India Muslim League refused to accept the proposals made by Cripps on the grounds that the demand for Pakistan was not instantaneously accepted in clear words.

Congress:

Gandhi and his political party All Indian National Congress also rejected the proposals. They disapproved the authority given to the provinces to reject the constitution. Congress was not convinced to accept any ambiguous or unambiguous proposal regarding the partition.

Q.3 Write a note on Jinnah-Gandhi Talks 1944.

Ans: Jinnah-Gandhi Talks 1944:

Gandhi wrote a letter to Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ in July 1944.

Important Points of Gandhi Letter:

Gandhi wrote: "My heart was asking me to write you a letter. I can meet you when you wish. Don't think me the enemy of Islam or the Muslims. I am not only the friend and servant of you but of the whole world. Don't disappoint me."

Reply of Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ:

In reply to this letter, Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ proposed the meeting in Mombay in the mid of August. However, the meeting started in September.

Record of view points:

It was decided in the meeting that instead of verbal discussion, it is better to exchange letters so that the record of the view points of both of the parties may be preserved. In this very meeting Gandhi said clearly that he represented nobody but himself. He said that he was not meeting with Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ as a representative of Congress. Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ objected to it and stressed that unless talks are not held between the representatives of the two nations, he could not hope to reach some positive result.

Meeting Agenda:

The talks started from the point of Pakistan Resolution based on the Two-Nation Theory. During the talks, Gandhi refused to accept the Two-Nation Theory.

Proposals made by Gandhi:

After having dialogue and Correspondence with Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ, Gandhi said that although he was not supporter of the Two Nation Theory, yet if Muslim League wanted to put Lahore Resolution into practical form, this issue should be delayed. First, they should achieve the freedom from the British collectively. Afterwards, Congress and Muslim League may settle the issue of Pakistan mutually.

Q.4 What do you know about C.R Formula? Write its important points.

Ans: C.R Formula 1944:

When the British Government crushed the "Quit India" movement launched by Gandhi forcefully and put Gandhi behind the bars, his movement died out. Now, Gandhi tried to

weaken the Muslim League by trapping Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ in a conspiracy. Gandhi used Chakravarti Raj Gopal Acharia and asked him to express opinion about the partition of India.

Chakravarti Raj Gopal Acharia:

Chakravarti Raj Gopal Acharia was a leader of All Indian National Congress. He belonged to Madras. He was known in the public as Raja Gee. Raj Gopal Acharia and Ghandi finalized the Formula in March 1944.This Formula is known as "*C.R Formula*".

Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ and Ghandi Correspondence:

In the meantime, correspondence between Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ and Ghandi, who was in jail, continued. The Formula was sent to Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ. Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ was informed of the details of the Formula on April 8, 1944.

Salient Features of C.R Formula:

The main points of C.R Formula were as under:

1. This Formula is the basis of an agreement between Congress and Muslim League. Gandhi and Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ will agree it and they will try to approve it from their respective parties.
2. At the end of the War, a commission would be appointed to demarcate the districts having a Muslim population in absolute majority and in those areas plebiscite would be conducted on basis of all would vote the inhabitants (including the non-Muslims) where adult.
3. The League was to endorse the Indian demand for independence and to cooperate with the Congress in formation of Provisional Interim Government for a transitional period.
4. All parties would be allowed to express their stance on the partition and their views before the plebiscite.
5. In the event of separation, a mutual agreement would be entered into for safeguarding essential matters such as defence, communication and commerce and for other essential services.
6. The transfer of population, if any would be absolutely on a voluntary basis.

7. The terms of the binding will be applicable only in case of full transfer of power by Britain to Government of India.

Q.5 What was the Background of Simla Conference? Write its important points.

Ans: Simla Conference 1945:

After the failure of Cripps Mission, All Indian National Congress began to pressurize the British Government to finish its rule in India and transfer the powers to the majority party.

Movement of Gandhi:

Gandhi launched "Civil Disobedience" and "Quit India" movements. He asked the people to boycott the courts and offices. Show of power was demonstrated through meetings and processions.

Quaid-e-Azam's Opinion:

The World War II was turning-in the favour of the British and its Allies. Seeing the changing circumstances, Congress tried to join Muslim League in order to increase the pressure. Gandhi invited Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ to join the collective struggle but he was intelligent and far-sighted enough to be trapped. Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ refused to consider any formula other than the creation of Pakistan.

Holding of Simla Conference:

The members of various political parties were invited to participate in the Simla Conference in 1945 to think over the Wavell Plan. Pandit Nehru, Abul Kalam Azad and Baldev Singh from Congress, Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ, Liaquat Ali Khan and Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar from Muslim League, Chief Ministers of all the provinces, representatives of the Unionist and other political parties attended-this conference

Participation of delegates:

All the delegates participated in the Conference with lofty expectations. All Indian National Congress was pleased for it was going to have the opportunity to form the government. However, it had already declared that it will not accept any formula of partition of the Sub-continent. When talks began in Viceroy's Defence Council, the issue of five Muslim representatives arose. Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ held the opinion

that Muslim League will nominate all the five representatives. Congress wanted to get one Muslim seat to appoint Abul kalam Azad against it. Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ stood firm on his stand-point because he wanted to get it acknowledged that Muslim League is the only representative party of the Muslims.

Viceroy Struggle:

The Viceroy tried to convince Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ to nominate Malik Khizer Hayat, Chief Minister of the Punjab and head of the Unionist Party in place of Abul Kalam Azad, but Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ was not convinced. He wanted to get it accepted by the Government and Congress that Only Muslim League had the right to represent the Muslims. All the three parties could not agree and Simla Conference ended up in a failure.

Quaid-e-Azam Declaration:

Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ declared that the Wavell Plan presented in Simla Conference, in fact, was a collective attempt made by Viceroy and Congress to entrap Muslim League. Had Muslim League accepted the plan, it would never have succeeded in achieving Pakistan.

Result of Simla Conference:

Quaid-e-Azam's رحمۃ اللہ علیہ view-point proved to be correct because the results of the elections to be held in the coming year (1945-1946) confirmed that the Muslims were with Muslim League only. They rejected Congress, Unionist party and Muslim religious parties by casting their vote in favour of Muslim League, they gave the authority to it to fully represent them. The results of the elections endorsed the clean and far sightedness of Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ and confirmed the truth of his stand-point.

Q.6 Write a note of on Election Campaign?

Ans: Election Campaign:

All the political parties launched huge election campaigns.

Congress:

Congress wanted to frustrate the Muslim League at any cost. Its leaders toured the length and breadth of India.

Congress made Elections Alliances with Unionist Party, Ahraar, Jamiat-ul-Ulema-e-Hind and other Muslim parties and took every possible step to create obstacles in the way of the Muslim League.

Muslim League:

i. On the other hand, since the Elections were life and death issue for the Muslims.

ii. The leaders of the Muslim League toured the countrywide.

iii. Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ inspite of his falling health made stormy tours to make the Muslims aware of the need of the hour.

iv. Muslim League began to gain popularity rapidly. Many a Muslim leaders disaffiliated themselves from their political groups and joined Muslim League.

v. Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ, in his public meetings, challenged the Congress openly and bluntly that Muslim League will prove its demand for Pakistan true in elections and the Muslims of Sub-continent will not be satisfied until they get Pakistan.

vi. The Muslims expressed their sentiments enthusiastically. The Muslim students also came forward. The groups comprising of Muslim League Workers spread in each corner of the country.

vii. The atmosphere echoed with the slogans *"Ban kay rahay ga Pakistan", "Lay kay rahain gay Pakistan" and "Pakistan ka matlab kia, La Ilaaha Illallah"*. With every passing day, the stand-point of Muslim League became stronger.

Q.7 Write a note on Muslim League Legislators Convention 1946.

Ans: Muslim League Legislators Convention 1946:

A Convention of elected members of Provincial as well as Central Legislatures elected on the ticket of Muslim League was held on 19 April, 1946 in Delhi. Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ presided over the convention. The participants made much argumentative speeches on the situation of the country.

Speech of Quaid-e-Azam رحمتہ اللہ علیہ:

In his speech, Quaid-e-Azam رحمتہ اللہ علیہ said: "No power on earth can prevent us from achieving our goals. We will be successful by virtue of hope, courage and force of Faith." The Resolution was passed unanimously.

Quaid-e-Azam رحمتہ اللہ علیہ added: "This Convention further emphatically declares that any attempt to impose a constitution on a united India basis or to force any interim arrangement at the Centre contrary to the Muslim League demand will leave the Muslims with no alternative but to resist such imposition by all possible means for their survival and national existence."

Q.8 Describe the talks with different Political Leaders.

Ans: Talks with different Political Leaders:

The members of the Cabinet Mission held talks with different political leaders in the Sub-continent. They exchanged their views with Governors and Chief Ministers. They found the views of Governor General too. Both major parties, Muslim League and Congress, had clear view-points.

Declaration Muslim League:

Muslim League declared that the only solution to the issues was the partition of the Subcontinent and to creation of Pakistan. On the other hand, Congress, on the basis of single nation, strongly opposed any type of partition in the South Asia. It negated the Two-Nation theory and denied the idea of Pakistan harshly.

National Development:

A condition of tension prevailed in the talks because while sending the mission to India.

Statement of British Prime Minister:

The British Prime Minister made a statement in the Parliament that no minority would have the right to exercise the veto power and it will not be allowed to close the path of national development.

Response of Congress:

Congress was much pleased with this statement.

Quaid-e-Azam رحمتہ اللہ علیہ criticism:

Quaid-e-Azam رحمتہ اللہ علیہ criticized it intensely. Quaid-e-Azam رحمتہ اللہ علیہ responded that Muslim League is striving for the protection of the rights of the Muslims and it wants to resolve the constitutional issues on the basis of Two-Nation Theory.

Quaid-e-Azam رحمتہ اللہ علیہ said:

The Sub-continent is neither a country nor it is a homeland of a single nation. The Muslims are a nation with separate identity that has all the right to decide the future of its own.

Q.9 Write a note on the Reaction of the Political parties to the Cabinet Mission.

Ans: 1. Indian National Congress:

As an immediate reaction, the politicians of Congress liked the cabinet Mission Plan much. Common members of Congress celebrated in streets and bazaars. Nehru said that Plan had buried the Pakistan of Jinnah.

2. Muslim League:

The members of Muslim League were frustrated. They thought that there was no mention of Pakistan in the Plan and the demand of Muslim League was rejected.

Quaid-e-Azam رحمتہ اللہ علیہ said, "I regret that the Mission should have rejected the Muslim demand for the establishment of a complete sovereign state of Pakistan, which we still hold is the only solution of the constitutional problem of India."

Final Decision of Quaid-e-Azam رحمتہ اللہ علیہ:

Muslim League authorized Quaid-e-Azam رحمتہ اللہ علیہ to make final decision. Contrary to the expectations of all the circles, Quaid-e-Azam رحمتہ اللہ علیہ accepted the Cabinet Mission Plan.

Reaction of Quaid-e-Azam رحمتہ اللہ علیہ Decision:

This made the Congress nervous. Now the workers of Muslim League seemed to be happy while the workers of congress looked disappointed.

Quaid-e-Azam رحمتہ اللہ علیہ Statement:

Quaid-e-Azam رحمتہ اللہ علیہ gave the statement that if Plan is implemented the Muslim majority provinces, after ten years, would have a chance to form a separate independent state. The leaders of the Congress were confused. They were aware of the intellectual capacity, foresightedness and persuasiveness of Quaid-e-Azam رحمتہ اللہ علیہ. After long deliberations, Congress announced to accept half of the Plan. It accepted the formation of Interim Government and making of constitution but rejected the grouping of provinces.

Demand of Quaid-e-Azam for implementation of Plan:

Quaid-e-Azam رحمتہ اللہ علیہ asked the Viceroy and members of the Cabinet Mission to implement the Plan as a whole because, a major party i.e, Muslim League had accepted it.

Government Decision:

The Government backed out of its promise and did not agree to form the Interim Government without Congress. The Government was frightened of the Congress, so it deviated from principles.

Direct Action:

Quaid-e-Azam رحمتہ اللہ علیہ felt deeply grieved at this breach of promise and he announced direct Action. Muslim League declared 16th August, 1946 as direct Action Day.

Q.10 Illustrate the Comparison of Cripps and Cabinet Mission Plan's Proposals.

Ans:

Proposals of the Cabinet Mission	Comparative Analysis
1. The Sub-continent should be a Union consisting of many provinces and several states. A federation should be formed. The Union should deal with the subjects of Defence, foreign affairs and communications. The Union should have the powers necessary to raise the finances required for the above subjects. All subjects other than the union subjects shall vest in the provinces.	**1.** Cripps Mission consisted of only one member whereas there were three members in the Cabinet Mission.

2. The provinces of India were to form three groups: **Group A:** Hindu majority provinces of Madras, Bombay (Mumbai), UP, C.P, Bihar and Orissa. **Group B:** Muslim majority Provinces like Punjab, North West frontier provinces (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), Sind. **Group C:** Bengal and Assam It should be a Union of new nature forming Central organization, Provincial Organization and Croup Organization. The powers of Union and provinces were explained in the proposals of Cabinet Mission but so far as the distribution of powers between Provincial and Group Organizations was concerned, it was said that these will be decided by the Provincial and Group Organizations themselves. The provinces and states will be given seats in the Central Legislature as well as in the cabinet depending upon their population. Keeping in view the proportion of population, each province will be given representation.	**2.** Both the missions had an outline of the states of the future. It was stated in the Cripps Mission that the provinces which would not approve the constitution authority to establish their independent status, whereas in Cabinet Mission, a clear concept of partition of the Sub-continent was presented in the form of Group B and Group C.
3. The members of the Provincial Assemblies will elect the Central Legislature. The Central Legislature will frame the constitution for the whole of the country. After the Central Constitution-is framed, all the three provincial groups will prepare their own constitutions.	**3.** According to the proposals of Cripps Mission, the Sub-Continent will be under the Crown whereas it was said in the proposals of cabinet Mission that the Sub-continent should be a Union.
4. An Interim Government would be set up immediately. This government will run the system till the constitution is framed. The Interim Government will consist of the representatives of major parties. All the	**4.** After Cripps Mission, Gandhi launched the movements of "Civil disobedience

ministers in the Interim Government will be local. No British will be included in the cabinet. The cabinet will have autonomy in administrative affairs. After the Central Constitution is framed, any province could change its group if it thought necessary. Every Province would be empowered to join the group of its own choice.	and "Quit India", whereas after the Cabinet Mission, Quaid- e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ appealed the Muslims to observe Right Action Day.
5. If one or two provinces from the three groups of provinces decide to separate from the Union, they could do so but after ten years. This point granted the right to the Muslim majority areas of group B and Group C to make Pakistan after ten years. Thus, the process of partition will complete automatically.	**5.** Cripps Mission declared itself responsible for the failure whereas Cabinet Mission declared political parties responsible for failure.
6. The right to join the Interim Government will be given to only that political party which accepts the proposals.	

Q.11 Write a note on the Interim Government 1946-47.

Ans: Interim Government 1946-47:

It was pertinent that Viceroy should have invited Muslim League to form Interim Government because Muslim League had accepted the whole of the Plan. It was stated in the Plan that if any major political parry agrees to the Plan, it will be implemented. But this could not be done.

The Viceroy of India invited both All Indian National Congress as well as All India Muslim League to form the Government. He assigned the office of Prime Minister-ship to Pandit Nehru unethically.

Nomination of Ministers:

According to Plan, Congress and Muslim League had to nominate six and five ministers respectively. Congress started to constitute the cabinet. Pandit Nehru invited Muslim League to nominate 5 members. Muslim League was frustrated and annoyed at the breach of promise by the Government. The Viceroy also asked Muslim League to join the Government but Muslim League expressed its grievances. A dead lock appeared.

Dialogue with the Viceroy of India:

It was thought in the Muslim League Council that it should not be the Re-play of the period of the rule of Congress Ministries 1937-39, because it happened so, the Hindus will inflict atrocities and cruelties on the Muslims. Moreover, it seemed that the British were going to quit India, and in these circumstances, if Congress had its monopoly, the Muslims would have to suffer a lot of problems. Despite the cruelties of the Government, it was decided that the invitation of the Viceroy of India should be accepted. It was also decided to send five ministers of the Muslim League in the Interim Government.

Decision:

After holding dialogue with the Viceroy of India, Quaid-e-Azam رحمتہ اللہ علیہ showed his willingness to co-operate with him. Muslim League announced to play its role after joining the Government.

Ministers from Muslim League:

The five ministers from Muslim League were as under:

1. Liaquat Ali Khan
2. Abdur Rab Nishtar
3. Ibrahim Ismail Chundrigar
4. Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan
5. Jogendra Nath Mandal

Jogendra Nath Mandal belonged to the Untouchable Caste (Achhoot) of Hindus. Through the nomination of Mandal, Muslim League proved that it was not only playing the role of protector of the rights of the Muslims, but also that of the other minorities too. Congress included a Muslim, Abul Kalam Azad, in the cabinet and tried to convey the message that it also represented the Muslims.

Ministers from Congress:

The six ministers from congress were as under:

1. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru
2. Rajinder Parshad
3. Sardar Patail
4. Gopal Acharia
5. Asif Ali
6. Jugg Jeevan Ram

Q.12 Describe the main points of the 3rd June 1947 Plan:

Ans: The failure of Lord Wavell:

As Viceroy, Lord Wavell could neither make his plan a success nor Cabinet Mission met with success. In order to please and gain the favour of Congress, an attempt to implement half of the Cabinet Mission Plan was made i.e, without the grouping of provinces, formation of Interim Government and constitution framing process was started. Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ allowed the Muslim League to participate in the Interim Government expediently but he decided to boycott the Legislative Assembly. He wanted to implement the whole of the Plan. Thus, the process of framing the constitution could not be started. Disappointed by the dead-lock, the British Government decided to adopt a new line of action.

Appointment of Lord Mountbatten as a Viceroy:

The British Government replaced Lord Wavell by Lord Mountbatten. In March 1947, he was sent to India as Viceroy when the implementation process of transfer of power was at the last stage. On 20th February, 1947, the British Prime Minister announced that the British rule in the Sub-continent will come to an end by June, 1948.

Negotiations with Political Leaders:

At last, the British Government started its final planning to wind up its power. The British Prime Minister sent Lord Mountbatten to the Sub-continent with clear instructions. Immediately after his arrival, he met important leaders and held negotiations with them. He met Nawabs and Rajas of Princely states.

No Solution other than Partition:

Mountbatten realized that no solution other than partition could be found. Now there was the question of establishing the principles of partition. One after another, the leaders of Congress started to think Two-Nation Theory a reality.

Personal Relations:

Lord Mountbatten and Lady Mountbatten had personal relations with Nehru Family. Other leaders of Congress also

considered Mountbatten their sympathetic and affectionate friend.

Plan of Unbalanced and Weak Pakistan:

Considering the partition indispensable, a conspiracy was planned by the Congress in collaboration with Lord Mountbatten to complete the process of partition in such a manner as a truncated, unbalanced and weak Pakistan was made that would be compelled to be a part of India soon.

Framing the Basic Principles of Partition:

Lord Mountbatten, with the help of his staff, started framing the basic principles of partition in order to determine the boundary lines of both of the countries. He assured the leaders of the Congress confidentially that the partition process would take place according to their wishes and the conditions laid down by them would be preferred. It was the result of a conspiracy that the main leaders of the Congress began to avoid opposing the partition.

Approval of Plan by the British Government:

Lord Mountbatten took the scheme, prepared in secret with Congress, to London for approved by the British Government.

Q.13 Narrate the main points about the Implementation of 3rd June 1947 Plan.

Ans: Implementation of 3rd June 1947 Plan:

i. Boundary Commission:

Majority of the members of the Provincial Assembly of Punjab voted in favour of Pakistan. It was decided to divide the Punjab and the task was assigned to a Boundary Commission. A British Advocate, Sir Radcliff, was appointed the chairman of the commission. Two Muslim judges, Justice Shah Din and Justice Muhammad Munir, and two Non-Muslim judges, Justice Mehr Chand Mahajin and Justice Teja Singh were appointed as representatives of Muslims and Non-Muslims respectively. Sir Radcliff, under the influence of Lord Mountbatten made unjust decisions. District Gurdaspur was a district of Muslim majority, but three of its Tehsils were included in India. The Muslim majority districts of Jalandher and Ferozepur were also not handed over to Pakistan. Another injustice was done to Pakistan by giving Madhupur Head Works.

ii. Un-justice in many Muslim majority areas:

Sir Radcliff was also the chairman of the Boundary Commission constituted for the province of Bengal. Among the Muslim Judges Justice Abu Saleh Muhammad Akram and Justice S.A. Rehman where as among the Non-Muslim Judges Justice C.C. Baswas and Justice B.A. Mukherjee were appointed to assist Sir Radcliff. While partitioning Bengal into Muslim majority and Non-Muslim majority, injustice, as it was done in the Punjab, was done and many Muslim majority areas were given to India. Pakistan was deprived of the Muslim majority districts of Calcutta, Murshadabad and Naddia. Anyhow, the decision was made that the eastern part of the province of Bengal should be included in Pakistan.

iii. Referendum:

A Referendum was conducted in North-West Frontier Province (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa). The majority of the people decided in favour of Pakistan. All India Muslim League won a historical success. Leaders of the Muslim League, Sirdar Abdur Rab Nishtar, Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan and Peer Manki toured whole of the province and the results came upto their expectations. Thus N.W.F.P. (KPK) became a part of Pakistan. Majority of the members of the Provincial Assembly of Sindh also voted in favour of Pakistan. Thus Sindh province became a part of Pakistan.

iv. Tremendous Campaign in favour of Pakistan:

The members of Quetta Municipality and Shahi Jirga decided to join Pakistan unanimously. Qazi Muhammad Issa, Nawab Muhammad Khan Jogezai and Mir Jafer Jamali launched a tremendous campaign in favour of Pakistan. Nawab of Kallat supported Pakistan. Thus Baluchistan was included in Pakistan.

v. Referendum in District Sylhet:

In district Sylhet, a referendum was conducted. Muslim League launched a campaign. Leaders like Moulana Bhashani, Chaudhary Fazl-ul-Qadir and Abdus Saboor Khan worked hard day and night. The people decided in favour of Pakistan. Thus, Sylhet became a part of Pakistan.

vi. Less Muslims Provinces included in India:

It was decided that the provinces like Assam, U.P, C.P, Madras, Bombay (Mumbai), Bihar and Orissa where Muslims

were less in number as compared to the Non-Muslims should be included in India.

Q.14 Briefly describe Partition and the Creation of Pakistan 1947.

Ans: Partition:

On 18th July, 1947, The British Government approved the Indian Independence Act to partition the Sub-continent into two countries. Keeping the Plan of 3rd June, 1947 in view, this act was formulated. According to which two countries, Pakistan and India emerged on the map of the world. It was announced that Pakistan and India would get their freedom on 14 August, 1947 and 15th August, 1947 respectively.

Creation of Pakistan 1947:

With the grace of Almighty Allah and the efforts made by sincere and selfless leader Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ, the dream of Allama Muhammad Iqbal رحمۃ اللہ علیہ was materialized and in spite of tremendous oppositions, Pakistan emerged on the map of the world.

Exercise(Part-1)

Q.1 Four possible options are given for each statement. Mark (✓) on the correct option.

i. Who presented the Pakistan Resolution?

(a) A.K Fazl-ul-Haque ✓
(b) Allama Iqbal رحمۃ اللہ علیہ
(c) Moulana Muhammad Ali Jouhar
(d) Sir Agha Khan

ii. When did Sindh Muslim League pass a resolution in favour of partition?

(a) 1908 (b) 1918
(c) 1928 (d) 1938✓

iii. A mission of the British Government came to India in 1942 under the headship of

(a) Sir Pethic Lawrence (b) Mr.A.V. Alexander
(c) Sir Stafford Cripps✓ (d) Lord Wavell

iv. **When did Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ presented his famous Fourteen Points?**
(a) 1909 (b) 1919
(c) 1929 ✓ (d) 1939

v. **Who presided over the session of provincial as well as Central Legislature selected on the ticket of Muslim League at Dehli on April, 1946?**
(a) Liaquat Ali Khan
(b) Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar
(c) Allama Muhammad Iqbal رحمۃ اللہ علیہ
(d) Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ ✓

vi. **When was the Lucknow Pact made between Muslim League and Congress?**
(a) 1916 ✓ (b) 1926
(c) 1936 (d) 1946

vii. **How many ministers from Muslim League were included in the Interim Government 1946?**
(a) Two (b) Three
(c) Four (d) Five ✓

viii. **When was The Indian Independence Act approved?**
(a) 14th August, 1947 (b) 18th July, 1947 ✓
(c) 24th October, 1948 (d) 3rd June, 1948

ix. **In which Annual Session of All India Muslim League was the Pakistan Resolution passed?**
(a) 1940 ✓ (b) 1929
(c) 1949 (d) 1946

x. **The year of Delhi-Muslim proposals is:**
(a) 1926 (b) 1927 ✓
(c) 1932 (d) 1929

xi. **The World War II broke out in:**
(a) 1914 (b) 1919
(c) 1939 ✓ (d) 1945

xii. **When was the Battle of Palasi fought?**
(a) 1557 (b) 1657
(c) 1757 ✓ (d) 1857

xiii. **When did the Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ join the Muslim League?**

(a) 1914 (b) 1913 ✓
(c) 1916 (d) 1919

xiv. **How many Princely States were there in the Sub-continent when the partition of India took placed?**

(a) 605 (b) 615
(c) 625 (d) 635✓

Ans:

i.	**A**	**ii.**	**D**	**iii.**	**C**	**iv.**	**C**	**v.**	**D**
vi.	**A**	**vii.**	**D**	**viii.**	**B**	**ix.**	**A**	**x.**	**B**
xi.	**C**	**xii.**	**C**	**xiii.**	**B**	**xiv.**	**D**		

Q.2 Match the Column "A" with the Column "B".

Column "A"	Column "B"
Simla Conference	1942
Rowlatt Act	1946
Cripps Mission .	1944
Cabinet Mission Plan	1919
Jinnah-Gandhi Talks	1945

Ans:

Column "A"	Column "B"
Simla Conference	1945
Rowlatt Act	1919
Cripps Mission	1942
Cabinet Mission Plan	1946
Jinnah-Gandhi Talks	1944

Q.3 Fill in the blanks.

i. _______launched the "Civil Disobedience Movement" and "Quit India Movement".***(Gandhi)***

ii. The Muslims got _______seats in the Provincial Assembly Elections in 1946.***(428)***

iii. Cabinet Mission Plan consisted of _______British Ministers.***(three)***

iv. When India was partitioned, _______was the Viceroy of India.***(Lord Mountbatten)***

v. The Lahore Resolution was presented by_______

(A.K. Fazl-ul-Haque)

vi. Jinnah-Gandhi Talks began in the year_____ ***(1944)***

vii. The ______Mission proposed to make India a Union. ***(Cabinet)***

viii. The Muslim League declared the day of 16 August, 1946 as______ ***(direct Action Day)***

ix. The Head of Boundary Commission for the partition of India was______ ***(Radcliff)***

x. The Indian Independence Act was approved on______ ***(18th July, 1947)***

(Part-2)

Q.4 Write the short answers.

i. Which resolution was presented by the Chief Minister Bengal, Mr. Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy in the convention of Assembly Members in 1946?

Ans: As a result of forth righteousness of Quaid-e-Azam رحمتہ اللہ علیہ, Speeches made in the Muslim League Convention and the Resolution, even the members of the Cabinet Mission started thinking that Pakistan was indispensable in order to address the political issue in India.

After this, another resolution was moved by Mr. Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy, the then Chief Minister of Bengal. It was also passed unanimously.

The Resolution declared that the zones comprising Bengal and Assam in the North-East and the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), Sindh and Balochistan in the North-West of India; namely Pakistan zones, where the Muslims are in a dominant majority, be constituted into a sovereign independent State and that an unequivocal undertaking be given to implement the establishment of Pakistan without delay."

This Resolution amended the ambiguity and inaccuracy that was created by using the word "States" in Pakistan Resolution 1940. Before the Convention came to an end, each

member administered an oath to struggle and make sacrifices for Pakistan.

ii. Narrate three proposals of Cripps Mission.

Ans: Proposals of the Cripps Mission:

1. After the war, the Sub-continent will be under the Crown but the British Government would avoid interfering in internal as well as external affairs.
2. Defence, Foreign Affairs, Communication etc. will be handed over to the Indians.
3. The members of the provincial Legislative Assemblies will elect a Central Assembly for framing constitution. After the constitution is framed, it will be sent to all the provinces for confirmation. The provinces which would not approve the constitution would have the authority to establish their independent status
4. Appropriate steps will be taken for the security of minorities.

iii. While presiding over the All India Muslim League session at Lahore in 1940, Quaid-e-Azam رحمتہ اللہ علیہ identified the direction for the struggle of the Muslims. Write any two points of this address.

Ans: Quaid-e-Azam رحمتہ اللہ علیہ Presidential Address:

While presiding over the All India Muslim League session at Lahore in 1940, Quaid-e-Azam رحمتہ اللہ علیہ identified the direction for the struggle of the Muslims. The main points of his address are as under:

1. The Muslims are a separate nation because their customs, traditions, civilization, culture and above all religion is different from Hindus. Inspite of the fact that they had been living together for centuries, both have their distinctive identification. If the Sub-continent gets freedom in the form of United India, the rights of the Muslims will not be protected.
2. The demand of the Muslims for a separate country is not unhistorical. Ireland got freedom from England; Spain and Portugal became separate states; Czechoslovakia got a separate identification as a result of the partition. The problem in India is not of an inter-communal character but manifestly of an international one, and it must be treated as such.

3. British India is a Sub-continent. It is not a country or homeland of a nation. Many nations are living here and their interests are separate from one another.

iv. What was the reply of Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ in Jinnah-Gandhi talks 1944?

Ans: Reply of Quaide-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ:

Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ adjudged that the style adopted by Gandhi is nothing but cheating and hypocrisy and cunningness. He emphasized that the British must settle the issue of Pakistan before the freedom of India because Congress and Hindus could not be relied upon.

v. Many important personalities presented the opinion to partition India. Write the names of any five such personalities.

Ans: After failure of the war of freedom in 1857, the Muslim leaders were constantly thinking how they could provide the Muslims with peaceful, secured and honoured environment. Although it was being discussed as how to provide security to the Muslims, yet they were unsatisfied with their future. Many significant personalities like Syed Jamal- ud -Din Afghani, Abdul Haleem Sharar, Abdul Jabber Khairi, Abdus Sattar Khaki (Khairi Brothers), Moulana Muhammad Ali Jouhar, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah رحمۃ اللہ علیہ Allama Iqbal رحمۃ اللہ علیہ and Chaudhary Rehmat Ali proposed for partition the Sub-continent.

vi. How did the Provincial Groups formed in the Cabinet Mission Plan?

Ans: Cabinet Mission Plan 1946:

In 1945, Labour party came into power in Britain. Noticing the increasing political restlessness in India, the British Prime Minister, Lord Atlee sent a Cabinet Mission to India. This mission had two basic purposes:

The first purpose was to determine the Constitutional Status of India and the form of the Government.

The second purpose was to bridge the gap between the Muslims and the Hindus, and try to convince the Muslims to live in the United India. But the General Elections proved that it was quite impossible. The Commission consisted of three Ministers:

1. Sir Stafford Cripps
2. Mr. A.V. Alexander
3. Lord Pethic Lawrence

Since all the members belonged to British cabinet, it was called Cabinet Mission.

vii. Write any three points of the Wavell Plan.

Ans: Wavell Plan:

Lord Wavell was the British viceroy in India. He announced to call for a conference to think over the issues of the Sub-continent so that decisions could be taken regarding the constitution of the future, formation of the government and elections of the Assemblies. Following points were included in the Wavell Plan:

1. The constitution of the future will be made with the will of all the political forces.
2. The Viceroy's Executive Council will be reconstituted. Representatives of all the political forces will be selected for it. Six Hindus and five Muslim representatives will be included in the Executive Council.
3. Governor General will preside over the Executive Council. All the members of the Executive Council will belong to the Sub-continent except the Commander-in-Chief.
4. After reconstituting the Executive Council in the centre, Executive Councils will be reconstituted in all the provinces.

viii. Describe the manifestoes of the Muslim League and the Congress in the General Elections 1945-46.

Ans: Manifestoes of Congress and Muslim League:

It was the manifesto of Congress that South-Asia will be liberated as a single unit. No scheme of partition will be acceptable to them. Congress claimed itself to be the representative of all the communities and sections of the people living in the Sub-continent and that the Muslims also agree to the view point of the Congress.

Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ affirmed that the General Elections will prove plebiscite regarding Pakistan. If the Muslims stood with the Muslim League, it meant they wanted

Pakistan. Otherwise the demand for a separate homeland should be considered as rejected. Muslim League stepped in the arena of elections claiming that it was the only representative of the Muslims of Sub-continent. Although there existed some other Muslim parties, yet none of them represented the majority of the Muslims. Muslim League wanted the partition of South-Asia in accordance with the Pakistan Resolution. So the Muslims could have full authority in the areas having Muslims in majority.

ix. Write the text of the Pakistan Resolution.

Ans: Pakistan Resolution 1940:

The 27 Annual Session of All India Muslim League was held at Lahore in the historical park "Iqbal Park on 23 of March 1940. It was presided over by the Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah رحمۃ اللہ علیہ Great personalities like Moulana Zafar Ali Khan, Chaudhary Khaleeq-uz-Zaman, Qazi Muhammad Issa, Sir Abdullah Haroon, Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar and Moulana Abdul Haamid Badayooni were present in this session. A large number of the Muslims from all over the Sub-continent participated in the session. A resolution named "Lahore Resolution" was presented in the session by the Tiger of Bengal A.K. Fazl-ul-Haque. It was passed unanimously among the cheers. Thus on this historical day, the Muslims identified their destination.

x. Write the names of five ministers of Muslim League included in the Interim Government.

Ans: The five ministers from Muslim League were as under:

1. Liaquat Ali Khan
2. Abdur Rab Nishtar
3. Ibrahim Ismail Chundrigar
4. Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan
5. Jogendra Nath Mandal

xi. Write the names of the members of Cabinet Mission Plan 1946.

Ans: The Commission consisted of three Ministers:

1. Sir Stafford Cripps
2. Mr. A.V. Alexander
3. Lord Pethic Lawrence

Since all the members belonged to British cabinet, it was called Cabinet Mission.

xii. Narrate the stand-point of Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ on Rowlatt Act 1919.

Ans: Rowlatt Act 1919:

In 1919, Sir Sydney Rowlatt got an act passed. It was named as The Rowlatt Act. It was a black law. The administration was given unlimited powers and the civil rights were trodden upon. Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ raised his voice against it. He wrote to the Viceroy Lord Chelmsford, "In my opinion, the government that passes or sanctions such a law in times of peace forfeits its claim to be called a civilized Government."

xiii. How did the India occupy Kashmir?

Ans: There were 635 princely states in the sub-continent A large number of these states joined one either of the two countries. However, no decision could be made of the states of Jammu and Kashmir, Hyderabad Deccan, Junagarh, Mangrol and Manawadar. Afterwards, India occupied these states. The Muslims were in minority in these states except Jammu and Kashmir. Therefore, Pakistan arose the question of rights of the people with reference to the Muslim majority state Jammu and Kashmir. Pakistan is of the view that the right of self determination of every state must be honoured, and the future of the state must be decided in accordance with the wishes of the people.

xiv. Describe the holding of All parties Conference under the 3rd June, 1947 Plan.

Ans: All parties Conference:

When Mountbatten came back from London, he convened an All Parties Conference. Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ, Liaquat Ali Khan, Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar,Pandit Nehru, Sardar Patel, Acharya Kriplalani and Baldev Singh participated in it. Viceroy of India explained the various aspects of the partition plan. Afterwards, he held separate meetings with leaders of each party. On 3rd June, 1947, the second session of the Conference was conducted. All the leaders approved the Plan. Despite the promise made with the Muslims had been

breached and injustice was done to gain the goodwill of the leaders of the Congress, Quaid-e-Azam رحمتہ اللہ علیہ accepted the Plan unwillingly. The speeches of the representatives of both the major parties were broadcasted on radio. Quaid-e-Azam رحمتہ اللہ علیہ ended his speech with Pakistan Zinda Baad.

xv. How did the Quaid-e- Azam رحمتہ اللہ علیہ get the title of "Ambassador of Peace"?

Ans: Under Lucknow Pact, Quaid-e-Azam رحمتہ اللہ علیہ united both of the nations (The Hindus and the Muslims) in 1916. He got the right of separate electorates for the Muslims acknowledged and got the title of Ambassador of Peace.

Write the answers in detail

Q.5 Narrate the main points of the 3rd June, 1947 Plan.

Ans: Main Points of 3rd June 1947 Plan:

The Government made the decision to partition the Sub-continent. Acknowledging the principle stand of the establishment of two states, the Government settled the details and developed the programme regarding the future of various provinces and states.

1. The Punjab and Bengal Province:

The Provincial Legislative Assemblies of Punjab and Bengal were to meet in two groups, i.e., Muslim majority districts and non-Muslim majority districts. The members of the two parts of each Legislative Assembly sitting separately will be empowered to vote whether or not the Province should be partitioned. If any of the two decided in favour of the division of the province, then the Governor General would appoint a boundary commission to demarcate the Province.

2. The North-West Frontier Province (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa):

A referendum would be held in the North-West Frontier Province to ascertain whether they wished to join Pakistan or India. The political issues of the Tribal Areas would be settled

by the Government that is formed after the referendum. The Governor-General would conduct referendum himself and for this purpose, he would have the co-operation of the Provincial Government.

3. Sindh:

Sindh Assembly would decide the future state of the province through the majority of vote. It would be decided whether the province wished to join Pakistan or India. The European Members of Sindh Assembly would not have the right to vote.

4. Balochistan:

Balochistan had not been given the status of province till then. According to Plan, the opinion of the Quetta Municipality and Shahi Jirga would be sought. The official members would not be included in voting.

5. District Sylhet:

District of Sylhet in Assam had Muslim majority population. According to the Plan, it was decided to hold referendum in Sylhet. The referendum would be conducted after the partition of Bengal into two parts. If the majority of the people decides to join the East Bengal, they would form a part of Pakistan.

6. Non-Muslim Majority Provinces:

The whole of Assam excluding Sylhet would become a part of India. Likewise Bihar, Orissa, U.P, C.P, Bombay (Mumbai) and Madras would be included in India.

7. Princely States:

There were 635 such states in the Sub-continent as were ruled by Nawabs or Rajas. Some important states include Jammu & Kashmir, Kapurthala, Bikaner, Hyderabad Deccan, Sawat, Dir,. Patiala, Bahawalpur and Junagadh. These states were also given the option to decide their future and join the country of their own choice.

Q.6 Describe the background of the Pakistan Resolution, its basic points and the reaction of Hindus at the approval of this Resolution.

Ans: Background of Pakistan Resolution:

The Muslims wanted to secure themselves against the domination of Hinduism. The Hindu parties were making demand for Ram Raj, Hinduism was constantly trying to merge

Islam into it like other issues. If the united sub-continent had got freedom, it would have been a permanent form of Hindu Authority because modern democratic system believes in majority government. It was a must to get rid of the dominance of the Hindus and it was possible only if the Sub-continent was divided.

i. Inspite of the presence of the British Rule, the blood of the Muslims was shed mercilessly in sectarian riots.

ii. The Muslims were given less status in the society. They could not lead a dignified and graceful life in the Hindu Society that believes in caste system, colour and creed and the Hindus could never agree to give the Muslims equal social status.

iii. In the second half of the nineteenth century and during the beginning of the twentieth century, the Hindus continued their attempts to wipe out the language, culture and the civilization of the Muslims.

It seemed clear that if India got freedom as a single country, the culture, civilization and the language of the Muslims would always be in danger. The Muslims wanted to establish a state in the name of Islam where they could lead their individual as well as collective lives freely in accordance with the principles laid by Islam.

iv. In different periods, different visionaries gave the signs about the partition of the Sub-continent, But Allama Muhammad Iqbal رحمۃ اللہ علیہ, while presiding over the annual session of All India Muslim League at Allahabad in 1930 presented the clear plan in a forceful and argumentative manner. Chaudhary Rehmat Ali prepared a pamphlet "Now or Never" and distributed it among the participants of third Round Table Conference being held in London.

v. Sindh Muslim League passed a resolution in the favour of partition.

vi. In 1940, Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ got the Resolution of Pakistan passed and formed it as the demand of the Millat.

Text of the Resolution:

The Resolution declared: "No constitutional plan would be workable or acceptable to the Muslims unless geographical contiguous units are demarcated into regions which should be so constituted with such territorial readjustments as may be

necessary. That the areas in which the Muslims are numerically in majority as in the North-Western and Eastern zones of India should be grouped to constitute independent states in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign". It further reads, "That adequate, effective and mandatory safeguards shall be specifically provided in the constitution for minorities in the units and in the regions for the protection of their religious, cultural, economic, political, and administrative and other rights of the minorities, with their consultation. Arrangements thus should be made for the security of Muslims where they were in a minority"

Reaction to the Resolution:

The Hindu leaders began to express their views against the Resolution. The Resolution was ridiculed. Gandhi and the Hindus opposed the Resolution absolutely. All India Muslim League named this Resolution as "Lahore Resolution" but the Hindu Press ridiculously began to write it as "Pakistan Resolution" The Muslim leaders adopted this new term and today it is called "Pakistan Resolution"

The British Press called this "Resolution or Pakistan of Jinnah." The Hindu Newspapers "The Hindustan Times", "Modern Review" and "Amrita Bazar Patrika" wrote editorials against the plan of partition.

Hindus were of the view that the proposal for the partition will be rejected But the Muslims of the Sub-continent had decided their future. As a result of great struggle, they succeeded in getting Pakistan after seven years only.

Q.7 Why were the Elections of 1945-46 held? How did the results of these elections benefit the Muslims?

Ans: General Elections 1945-46:

After the failure of Simla Conference, it was necessary to estimate the position of political parties in the eyes of the people and which party can run the future of the Sub-continent. In these circumstances, in order to discover the public trends, the British Government announced of holding the General Elections. It was decided that the Central and Provincial Legislature elections would be held in January, 1945. All the political parties of India announced to contest the elections.

Results of the Election:

The Central Legislature elections were held in December, 1945 These elections were held on the basis of separate electorates. Thirty seats were reserved for the Muslims throughout the Sub-continent. Candidates of Muslim League won the election on all the thirty reserved seats. Thus, Muslim League got cent per cent success. The Provincial Legislature elections were held in 1946. In all the Provincial Legislatures, altogether 492 seats were reserved for the Muslims. Muslim League captured 428 seats. Thus, Muslim League got splendid victory at provincial level too. Many political parties had supported Congress in elections, but Muslim League defeated them all. The results of the elections strengthened the foundation of Pakistan. No power in the world could stop the creation of Pakistan now.

Q.8 Describe the role of Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ in the creation of Pakistan?

Ans: Quaid-e-Azam's رحمۃ اللہ علیہ Role in the making of Pakistan:

The personality of Quaid-e-Azam changed the fate of the Muslims in South Asia. He compelled the British as well as the Hindus to partition India. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah رحمۃ اللہ علیہ was born on 25th December, 1876 in Karachi. His father, Poonja Jinnah was a merchant. He got his early education at home. At the age of ten, he was sent to the Sindh's Madrassat-ul-Islam High School Karachi After passing his matriculation, he went to London for higher education. There he joined Lincoln's Inn College (now university) to get the education of law. On his return, he started practicing law at Bombay (Mumbai) in 1896. He also began to take part in politics. He participated in the sessions of Anjuman-e-Isalm Bombay (Mumbai) and Congress. In 1906, he participated in the session of the Congress to be held at Bombay (Mumbai) as a Muslim representative. On the persuasion of Maulana Muhamamd Ali Jauhar and Syed Wazir Hasan, he joined All-India Muslim League in 1913. Afterwards, he got busy with changing the course of history of the Muslims.

His intellectual politics eradicated the British Colonialism. After the Pakistan came into being, He was appointed the first Governor General of Pakistan. He died on 11 September, 1948 in Karachi and was buried there.

Services Rendered by Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ:

1. Under Lucknow Pact, Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ united both of the nations (The Hindus and the Muslims) in 1916. He got the right of separate electorates for the Muslims acknowledged and got the title of Ambassador of Peace.
2. He alongwith Hidu leader, Gokhale demanded new constitutional reforms in 1913. Again in 1919, his efforts for the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms are of great significance.
3. In 1919, Sir Sydney Rowlatt got an act passed. It was named as The Rowlatt Act. It was a black law. The administration was given unlimited powers and the civil rights were trodden upon. Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ raised his voice against it. He wrote to the Viceroy Lord Chelmsford, "In my opinion, the government that passes or sanctions such a law in times of peace forfeits its claim to be called a civilized Government."
4. In Delhi-Muslim proposals in 1927, Quaid-e-Azamرحمۃ اللہ علیہ withdrew the right of separate electorate and gave an indication to co-operate with the Congress but it could not be fulfilled.
5. He rejected Nehru Report in 1928 and presented hid Fourteen Points in 1929 which determined the goal of the Muslims.
6. He participated in the Round Table Conferences (1930-31) and maintained the national identity of the Muslims.
7. He injected a new life into the dead body of Muslim League in 1935-36 and guided the freedom movement.
8. In 1937 congress, on account of its majority, formed ministries in 7 out of 11 provinces and tried to inflict injuries to the Muslims socially and politically. Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ used his political foresight and faced

these conspiracies gallantly. At last, Congress resigned from ministries. Therefore, on 22 December, 1939, Jinnah put out an appeal, calling for Indian Muslims, to observe the day as a "Day of Deliverance", and thanksgiving as a mark of relief.

9. In October 1937, Quaid-e-Azam رحمتہ اللہ علیہ was unanimously accepted as a leader in the Muslim League Session at Lucknow. After it, Quaid-e-Azam رحمتہ اللہ علیہ toured the length and breadth of the country on emergency basis.

10. In his address at Minto Park (Now Iqbal Park), in the session of Muslim League, he explained the Two-Nation theory that became the basis of Pakistan.

11. From 1940 to 1945, on one side he made many efforts for reconciliation between the Government and political parties, and on the other side, between the Muslim League and the Congress. Among them, Cripps Mission, Jinnah-Gandhi Talks and Simla Conference are worth-mentioning.

12. It was the fruit of his efforts that the Muslim League met with success in 1945- 46 Elections. He made all the conspiracies of the Hindus and the British unsuccessful. At last, Lord Mountbatten presented 3 June, 1947 Plan promising to establish Pakistan and Pakistan came into being on 14th August, 1947.

Q.9 Narrate the British Colonial System in India.

Ans: British Colonialism in India:

i. The system of Government developed by the European Nations after they had established their authority over Asia and many other countries of Africa is called Colonialism. Colonialism is basically established to protect and extend the interests of the foreign rulers. Its purpose is to establish authority over other countries and utilize the resources in the interest of dominant nation. The European nations considered these countries a market for the consumption of their products and did not pay any attention towards the development of these countries. As a result, the condition of common man was worsened.

ii. Vasco da Gama was a Portuguese navigator who rounded the Cape of Good Hope, arrived on the East African coast in 1498; there from with the help of an Arab sailor he reached Calicut, a sea-port of South Sub-continent. The Hindu Raja of Calicut received the Portuguese sailors with traditional hospitality and gave them many privileges for trade. Gradually, the Portuguese began to settle here. Other nations of the Europe especially the Dutch, the Spanish, the French and the British also started to settle in other continents. First, they looted the local population on the name of trade. Then they began to set their feet more firmly by fortifying trade centres. In this way, they established their colonies. The period of slavery of the Muslims living in Africa and Asia began from here onward.

iii. After the arrival of Vasco da Gama in the Sub-continent, the European traders began to arrive., As there was no unity among local rulers in the 16 century and their military force was also much weak, they could not face the machinations of the Portuguese. The Portuguese occupied Goa and the coastal areas around it. They inflicted many atrocities on the inhabitants of these areas. They fortified themselves and made much money by unfair means.

iv. Pursuing the Portuguese, many other nations of Europe started trade with Subcontinent. Among them, the French and the English are worth-mentioning. Like the English, the French began to settle on the coastal areas of Pandi Chari (India). They, alongwith trade, began to establish their authority in the Sub-continent They fortified themselves* and occupied various areas. Moreover the French could not succeed against the British. The English drove the French out of Sub-continent and began to expand their authority rapidly.

v. The British East India Company got formal permission from Mughal Emperor Jehangir and shah Jehan to trade in the Sub-continent. East India Company established an outpost at Surat (India). After this, they established more outposts on the coast of Chennai.

vi. During eighteenth and nineteenth century, the British availed of the disunion and weaknesses of the local rulers and occupied most of the areas of the Subcontinent insidiously and collusively. A rapid expansion in the colonial rule of the English

was seen after the Palasi War 1757, when they defeated the ruler of Bengal, Nawab siraj-ud-Doula by the support of Mir Jafar. In 1764, Mughal ruler Shah Alam Saani and Mir Qasim were defeated in the Battle of Buxar, and Bengal and Oadh were occupied by the British.

vii. Hyder Ali, the ruler of Mysore, a powerful Muslim state, resisted against the increasing force of the British manfully. After the death of Hyder Ali, his son Sultan Fateh Ali Khan Tipu continued Jihad against the British. The British formed an alliance with the Nizam of Hyderabad and Marhattas in 1799, and martyred Sultan Tipu in the Battle of Mysore. With the death of Sultan Tipu, not only Mysore was occupied by the British, but their authority began to expand to other areas also. By the mid of nineteenth century, the British had reached to the west of the Sub-continent i.e, Punjab and North-West Frontier Province (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa).

viii. The inhabitants of Sub-continent tried to restore their freedom and independence by terminating the British Government but they had to face failure because of poor planning, lack of organization and limited resources. Thus, the colonial rule of the British was established hand and foot in the Sub-continent. The East India Company finally came to an end in 1858 and the Sub-continent was given under the direct control of the British Crown. The colonial rule of the British Government continued till 1947. This rule came to an end on 14 August, 1947. Thus, Pakistan and India came into existence as free and independent countries.

Strategy of the British:

1. To provide raw materials to feed the various manufacturing industries of Britain.
2. To strengthen the British Economy in order to get its economic power acknowledged by the world.
3. To use the Sub-continent as a markets for British manufactures.
4. To get the Britain acknowledged as a major military power in the world and to introduce the English as a superior nation.
5. To prolong the rule under the formula of "Divide and Rule" by exaggerating differences between the Muslims and the Hindus.

Q.10 Write the salient features of the Cabinet Mission Plan 1946.

Ans: Proposals of Cabinet Mission:

The members of the Cabinet Mission met the leaders of all the political parties to find their point of views but they could not reach any result. On 16th May, 1946 the members of the Cabinet Mission announced a plan of their own. The salient features of the plan were as under:

1. Sub-continent, A Union:

The Sub-continent should be a Union consisting of many provinces and several states. A federation should be formed. The Union should deal with the subjects of defence, foreign affairs and communications. The Union should have the powers to raise the finances required for the above subjects. All subjects other than the union subjects shall be vest with the provinces.

2. Formation of Provincial Groups:

The provinces of India were to form three groups:

Group A: Hindu majority provinces of Madras, Bombay (Mumbai), U.P, C.P, Bihar and Orissa.

Group B: Muslim majority Provinces like Punjab, North West Frontier Province (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), Balochistan and Sindh.

Group C: Bengal and Assam.

It should be a Union of new nature forming Central organization, Provincial Organization and Group Organization. The powers of Union and provinces were explained in the proposals of the Cabinet Mission but so far as the distribution of powers between Provincial and Group Organizations was concerned, it was said that these will be decided by the Provincial and Group Organizations themselves. The provinces and states will be given seats in the Central Legislature as well as in the cabinet on the basis of their population. Keeping in view the proportion of population, each province will be given representation.

3. Elections of the Central Legislature:

The members of the Provincial Assemblies will elect the Central Legislature The Central Legislature will frame the constitution for the whole of the country. After the Central

Constitution is framed, all the three provincial groups will prepare their own constitutions.

4. Interim Government:

An Interim Government would be set up immediately. This government will run the system till the constitution is framed. The Interim Government will consist of the representatives of major parties. All the ministers in the Interim Government will be local. No British will be included in the cabinet. The cabinet will have autonomy in administrative affairs. After the Central Constitution is framed, any province could change its group if it thought necessary. Every Province would be empowered to join the group of its own choice.

5. Separation from Union:

If one or two provinces from the three groups of provinces decide to separate from the Union, they could do so but after ten years. This point granted the right to the Muslim majority areas of group B and Group C to make Pakistan after ten years. Thus, the process of partition will complete automatically.

6. Veto Power:

To appease and calm down the Congress, a point was added to the proposals made by the Commission that if a political party dislikes the proposals given by Cabinet Mission, it can veto it. However, the right to join the Interim Government will be given to only that political party which accepts the proposals. They thought that as the demand of Muslim League "Pakistan" is not being accepted, so it will reject the proposals. Thus, Congress will approve the Cabinet Mission Plan to form the Central Interim Government alone.

Additional MCQs

i. **CR Formula was finalized in:**
(a) March 1942 (b) March 1944 ✓
(c) March 1946 (d) March 1948

ii. **Muslim League declared ________ as : direct Action Day:**
(a) 16th August, 1946 ✓ (b) 16th August, 1947
(c) 16th August, 1948 (d) 16th August, 1949

iii. **On 20th February, 1947, the British Prime Minister announced that the British rule in the Sub-continent will come to an end by_______.**
(a) June, 1946 (b) June, 1947
(c) June, 1948 ✓ (d) June, 1949

iv. **On _________The British Government approved the Indian Independence Act.**
(a) 18th July, 1946 (b) 18th July, 1947 ✓
(c) 18th July, 1948 (d) 18th July, 1949

v. **Second World War was started in :**
(a) 1938 (b) 1939 ✓
(c) 1957 (d) 1958

vi. **Second World War was ended in :**
(a) 1944 (b) 1945 ✓
(c) 1957 (d) 1958

vii. **CR Formula was presented by:**
(a) Gandhi (b) Nehru
(c) Raj Gopal Acharia ✓ (d) Motti Laal

viii. **The Provincial Legislature elections were held in_______ :**
(a) 1945 (b) 1946
(c) 1957 (d) 1946 ✓

ix. **Head of Boundary Commission was :**
(a) Sir Stafford Cripps (b) Sir Radcliff ✓
(c) Lord Atlee (d) Lord Hasting

x. **War of Palasi was fought in :**
(a) 1757 ✓ (b) 1857
(c) 1957 (d) 1920

xi. British defeated the Nawab Siraj-ud-Doula by the support of Mir Jafar in :

(a) 1757 ✓ (b) 1857
(c) 1957 (d) 1764

xii. Who was the ruler of Mysore?

(a) Syed Ahmed (b) Sultan Tipu ✓
(c) Dudhu Mian (d) Akbar

xiii. Who was the ruler of Mysore?

(a) Syed Ahmed (b) Dudhu Mian
(c) Sultan Tipu ✓ (d) Akbar

xiv. Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ join Muslim League in:

(a) 1920 (b) 1913 ✓
(c) 1945 (d) 1950

xv. Vasco da Gama was a ________navigator.

(a) Portuguese ✓ (b) English
(c) French (d) German

Answers

i. B	ii. A	iii. C	iv. B	v. B
vi. B	vii. C	viii. D	ix. B	x. A
xi. A	xii. B	xiii. C	xiv. B	xv. A